

## 23.—LIOTIA MURICATA.

*Delphinula muricata*, Reeve, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1843, p. 142.

” ” ” Conch. Icon., pl. 4, sp. 18.

*Hab.* Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 25 fathoms, sand bottom.

Description of Three New Species of Shells, from Australia and  
New Guinea.

By J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., Corr. Mem. Roy. Soc., Tas.

## 1.—HELIX (HYDRA) BROADBENTI.

Shell umbilicated, globular, rather solid, irregularly obliquely striated, chestnut-brown, ornamented with a yellow-brown band below the suture, and a broad one on the base; apex conoid, nearly all of a yellow-brown, whorls  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , rather convex, the last somewhat inflated, convex below, aperture ovately lunate, diagonal, purplish within, peristome expanded and reflected, thickened, white, the columellar broadly expanded and reflected, covering about one fourth of the umbilicus, which is wide and deep, encircled at its edge with a broad band of chestnut-brown.

Diam. maj.  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , min.  $16\frac{1}{2}$ , alt.  $15\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Port Moresby, New Guinea (Collection, Mrs. Charles Coxen.)

This fine shell I have named after its discoverer, Mr. Kendal Broadbent, who obtained it 12 miles inland from Port Moresby. When at Yule Island I was shown a specimen obtained by Mr. D'Albertis, up one of the rivers at Hall Sound. There are, I believe, specimens in the Australian Museum, received from Mr. Broadbent.

## HELIX (CALLIOCHLIAS) ETHERIDGEI.

Shell imperforate, rather thick, somewhat globosely turbinated, finely striated, having minute transverse lengthened grains, blackish chestnut, ornamented at the periphery with one narrow white line, contiguous to the suture, broad yellow-brown band above, running spirally to the apex, the third encircling the

imperforation, and running spirally inwards; spire rather conoid, apex striated, white, whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , slightly convex, the last large and moderately ventricose, base convexly rounded, suture encircled with a white line, broader above the last whorl, aperture ovate, diagonal, violet tinged within, peristome white, expanded and reflected, very much thickened, margins approximating, the right descending, columellar expanded, dark purple beneath a white callus, and joined to the upper part of the peristome.

Diam. maj. 17, min. 13, alt.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Hab.* Andromache River, between Bowen and Cape Palmerston, North-East Coast of Australia (Mrs. Charles Coxen.)

The first specimen I saw of this species, I was inclined to regard it as a variety of *Helix gratiosa*, Cox. I have seen three specimens since then,—one in Dr. Cox's collection, one in Mr. Hargraves, and the specimen in my own, which I exhibit tonight to the Society, and for which I am indebted to Mrs. Coxen, of Brisbane. It differs from *H. gratiosa*, in being a heavier and thicker shell, in having a thick, white, and reflected peristome, and in being of a violet colour within the aperture. I have named it after my friend, Mr. R. Etheridge, jun., of Edinburgh, F.G.S.

### 3.—AURICULA (ALEXIA) MERIDIONALIS.

Shell oblong ovate, thin, transparent, imperforate, longitudinally striated, spire acuminate, apex papillose, whorls 7, slightly convex, suture impressed, base rounded, aperture vertical, semi-ovate, body whorl in centre, with one minute nearly obsolete white denticulation of callus; below with a thin vertical parietal white plate, sharp at its edge, and entering spirally inwards, columella twisted, white, thickened with callus, slightly expanded; peristome white, thin above, expanded and reflected below, interior of aperture shining brown.

Length 4, breadth 2 lines.

*Hab.* Port Adelaide Creek, South Australia; found in swamps. Collected by Mr. Yates.

The genus *Alexia* appears to be confined to Europe, Great Britain, and some of the West Indian Islands. This is, I believe, the first recorded species found in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Angas, in his list of the Molluscan Fauna of the Province of South Australia, given in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1865, does not mention any of the Family Auriculacea. I have received, *Marinula patula*, Lowe—*Marinula xanthostoma*—H. and A. Adams, from South Australia. It is also found in Port Jackson, and on the coast of Tasmania.

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On a new species of *Platycercus* from the interior of New South Wales, by E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., Curator of the Museum, Sydney.

PLATYCERCUS MASTERSIANUS, SP. NOV.

*Adult*.—Total length, about 11 inches; wing, 5·8 inches; tail, 6·3 inches; tarsus, 0·8 inch; bill, 0·7 inch. The front, top of the head, nape and ear coverts, crimson, mottled with yellow on the sides of the head, ear coverts and nape; feathers of the hind neck and back yellowish at the tips, blackish on concealed portions, those on the neck washed with red and tinged on the sides with bluish green; rump and upper tail-coverts crimson, the outer series of the latter greenish; scapulars black, broadly margined with yellowish, mingled with red and blue, shoulders deep blue, smaller coverts deep blue centered with black or black margined with blue, median coverts light blue; outer webs of primaries and secondaries blue, the inner webs and the tips of the primaries black; underside of the wing black, traversed about the middle of the quills with an indistinct broken white band (*in a young specimen this white band is complete*); under wing coverts blue; cheeks blue, palest near the mandible, under tail coverts crimson, chest bluish green, margined with yellow, many of the feathers centered with a large crimson spot; abdomen and flanks bluish green, the tips of the lower flank feathers crimson; tail, black below, the apical third of all, except the two centre feathers,